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DIVERSITY OF EUGLOSSINI IN AN AGROECOSYSTEM WITH BRAZILIAN NUT (*Bertholletia excelsa* HUMB.) IN ALTAMIRA - PARÁ

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The fragmentation of natural habitats due to deforestation, coupled with the introduction of exotic species, are the main factors that influence the loss of diversity of bees. Because the Transamazonic region (Altamira – PA) have areas with forestry reserves, including natural Brazilian nut populations and large areas of grazing and agricultural fields, were Brazilian nut trees are more isolated, it is necessary to evaluate differences between habitats on the interaction between those trees and its pollinators. We carried out monitoring of bees on a farm with agricultural systems representing the reality of the region to ascertain the diversity of Euglossine bees in different sites. Monthly, during five months, five traps were set in three environments: Fragment of forest, pasture and planting cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.). Each trap contained a different aromatic essences (cineol, methyl cinnamate, methyl salicylate, eugenol and vanillin), and remained on the field for 24 hours. 400 individuals were captured, belonging to 25 species. The most abundant species were *Eulaema meriana* (34.41%), *Euglossa* sp2. (10.22%), *Eulaema nigrita* (8.48%) and *Eulaema bombiformis* (6.48%). Among the substances used, cineole was the most efficient, attracting individuals (38.9%) and species (16), followed by vanillin (35.7% individuals and 14 species), salicylate (16.9% individuals and 11 species), cinnamate (6.2% individuals and 10 species) and eugenol (2 2% individuals and 7 species). Among the environments analyzed, cocoa had the great abundance and richness (52.7% individuals and 22 species), followed by the fragment of forest (25.5%, 17) and pasture (21.7%, 13). The study concluded that, despite the high level of degradation, the analyzed environments still have pollinators of Brazilian nut resembling natural forests in numbers and diversity.

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